

Chronological enumeration of Voyages undertaken by the different Nations of the World in search of a Northern communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; including such other voyages as have been conducive to the advancement of Discovery in the North.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Da. Danish.	F. French.	P. Portuguese.	S. Swedish.
Du. Dutch.	Is. Icelandic.	R. Russian.	U. S. United States.
E. English.	N. Norwegian.	Sp. Spanish.	W. Welsh.

PART IX.

CHRONOLOGICAL ENUMERATION

VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY IN THE NORTH,

IN SEARCH OF A NORTHERN COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS, INCLUDING
SUCH OTHER VOYAGES AS HAVE BEEN CON-
DUCIVE TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF
DISCOVERY IN THE NORTH.

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1499. A. John Cabot, in search of a North-West passage to India, sailed from Bristol, England, and discovered Newfoundland and Labrador.
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1501. A. Gaspar Corte Real, with two ships, sailed from Lisbon, Portugal, and discovered Newfoundland and Labrador.
1502. A. Michael Corte Real, with three ships, proceeded in search of his brother Gaspar Corte Real, when he and his ship's company likewise perished. The two other ships under his direction returned home safe.
1504. F. Newfoundland and Cape Breton, for the purpose of fishing.
1506. F. Jean Denis, with Camart, a native of Breton, as pilot, sailed from Rouen to Newfoundland, and is said to have been the first who laid down a chart of this country.
1508. F. The coast of Newfoundland, examined by one Aubert, in a ship called the "Pensée."
1524. F. Juan Verrazani, sailed to America, and proceeded along the coast about 500 leagues. This part, included between the parallels of perhaps 30° North and 36° North was named New France.
1535. Sp. Estevan Gomez, towards the N.W. No discovery appears to have been made.
1537. E. Two ships, one of which was called the "Dominus Volucrum," were sent out by the Government towards the North Pole. One of the ships was lost, and both of sailing unsuccessful.
1584. F. Jacques Cartier proceeded in search of a W. or N.W. passage, sailed up the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

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CHRONOLOGICAL enumeration of Voyages undertaken by the different Nations of the World in search of a Northern communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans ; including such other voyages as have been conducive to the advancement of Discovery in the North.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Da. Danish.	F. French.	P. Portuguese.	Sw. Swedish.
Du. Dutch.	Ic. Icelandic.	R. Russian.	U.S. United States.
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			W. Welch.

BEFORE CHRIST.		
340.	F.	Iceland stated to have been discovered by Pytheas, the French navigator of Marseilles.
A.D.		
861.	N.	Iceland accidentally discovered by one Naddodd, a Scandinavian pirate, and called by him Schneeland or Snowland.
864.	Sw.	Iceland visited by a Swede of the name of Gardar Suaffarson, who wintered there.
865 to 870.	Sw.	This island was visited again by one Flocke, who named it Iceland.
874.	N.	Iceland visited by Ingolf and Lief (Hjorleifr), who formed a settlement there about four years afterwards.
About 890.	N.	Onthere coasted along the west shore of Norway towards the north and east, and discovered the entrance of the White Sea.
About 970.	Ic.	Greenland discovered by one Gunbiorn.
982.	N.	This country was visited by Eric Rauda, who wintered there, and spent part of three years in exploring it. He named it Greenland.
About 986.	Ic.	A colonizing voyage undertaken by Eric Rauda to Greenland, with a fleet of 25 vessels, not above one-half of which reached their destination.
1001.	Ic.	Biorn, while on a voyage to Greenland, in search of his father, was driven out of his course by a storm, and accidentally discovered Winland.
About 1003.	Ic.	Lief, the son of one Eric Rauda, with Biorn as pilot, re-visited Winland, and wintered in the country in about the latitude of 50° N.
1006 or 1008.	Ic.	Thorwald, the brother of Lief, pursued discoveries in Winland, and in the adjacent country, during three years, and then was killed by a party of the natives.
About 1010.	Ic.	A voyage to Winland was undertaken by one Thorstein, but being driven upon the coast of Greenland, himself and many of his retinue died.
1170.	W.	Some part of America or the West Indies, said to be discovered by Madoc, son of Owen Guyneth, Prince of North Wales.
About 1384.	V.	Nicholas Zeno, in a voyage from Shetland or Feroe, visited the coast of Greenland.
1384 to 1394.	V.	Antonio Zeno visited Iceland and Greenland, and, as some suppose, Winland also.
1463 or 1464.	P.	John Vaz Costa Cortereal, on a voyage towards the N.-W., is said to have discovered the Terra de Bacalhaos, afterwards named Newfoundland.
1492.	Sp.	Columbus, in a voyage undertaken for the discovery of a western passage to India, discovered the West Indies.
1494 ?	E.	John Cabot, and Sebastian his son, are said to have discovered Newfoundland, and called it Prima Vista ?
1497.	E.	America discovered by Sebastian Cabot, when on a voyage in search of a North-West passage to India, and the coast examined from latitude 67½ to 38°.
1500.	P.	Gaspar Cortereal, with two ships, fitted out for re-search towards the North-West visited Greenland and Labrador, and discovered the River St. Lawrence, together with some islands contiguous to the American coast.
1501.	P.	Gaspar Cortereal undertook a second voyage in search of a N.-W. passage with two ships ; he made the coast of Greenland, but being separated from his consort in a storm, was never heard of afterwards. His consort returned home safe.
1502.	P.	Michael Cortereal, with three ships, proceeded in search of his brother Gaspar Corteral, when himself and ship's company likewise perished. The two other ships under his direction, however, got safe home.
1504.	F.	Newfoundland and Cape Breton visited by the Biscayners and Bretons, for the purpose of fishing.
1506.	F.	Jean Denis, with Camart, a native of Rouen, as pilot, sailed from Honfleur to Newfoundland, and is said to have been the first who laid down a chart of this country.
1508.	F.	The coast of Newfoundland examined by one Aubert, in a ship called the "Pensée."
1524.	F.	Juan Verazzani sailed to America, and proceeded along the coast about 700 leagues. This part, included between the parallels of perhaps 30° North and 56° North was named New France.
.....	Sp.	Estevan Gomer, towards the N.-W. No discovery appears to have been made.
1527.	E.	Two ships, one of which was called the "Dominus Vobiscum," were sent out for discoveries towards the North Pole. One of the ships was lost, and little or nothing accomplished.
1534.	F.	Jacques Cartier proceeded in search of a W. or N.-W. passage ; sailed up the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

CHRONOLOGICAL List of Voyages—*Continued.*

A.D.		
1535.	F.	Jacques Cartier, with three ships, performed a second voyage up the River St. Lawrence, which he examined as high as Montreal. He wintered in the St. Lawrence, where 25 of his crew died of scurvy.
1536.	E.	A voyage towards the N.-W. of the ships "Trinitié" and "Minion," in which Cape Breton and Newfoundland were visited. The crews suffered much from famine.
About 1537.	Sp.	Francisco Ulloa, under the orders of Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, appears to have made a voyage, with three ships, for discoveries towards the N. or W. or respecting the Strait of Anian.
1540.	F.	Jacques Cartier made a third voyage with five ships, towards the N.-W. This, however, was entirely a colonizing expedition. For after remaining two years in North America, he was joined, by appointment, by Roberval, Lieutenant-General and Viceroy of Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador, &c., who established a colony near Quebec.
1542.	Sp.	A journey from Mexico towards the north, undertaken by one Coronado, in search of the Strait of Anian; unsuccessful.
.....	Sp.	Alarçon sent from Mexico in search of the Strait of Anian by sea; unsuccessful.
1542 or 1544.	Sp.	Juan Rodriguez de Cabrillo, with an object similar to the two last, proceeded along the N.-W. coast of America as high as latitude 44° N.
1553.	E.	Sir Hugh Willoughby and Richard Chancellor, with three ships, went out for the discovery of foreign countries. Sir H. discovered Nova Zembla, and, on attempting to winter in Lapland, perished, together with the crews of two of the ships. Chancellor, in the other ship discovered the White Sea to near about the Dwina, and travelled overland from thence to Moscow.
1555.	E.	Richard Chancellor embarked on a trading voyage to the same quarter; he was drowned on his return in 1556.
.....	P.	Martin Chaque; a pretended voyage through North America.
1556.	E.	Stephen Burrough proceeded in a small vessel for discovery, &c., towards the N.-E. He visited Nova Zembla, and discovered the Island of Weigats.
.....	Sp.	Andrea Urdanietta; a pretended voyage.
1564.	Da.	Dithmar Blefkens sailed from Iceland towards the N.-E. A feeble attempt.
1576.	E.	Martin Frobisher, with three small vessels, proceeded in search of a N.-W. passage; discovered Frobisher's Strait or Lumley's Inlet, also the land Meta Incognita, and is said to have found gold ore.
1577.	E.	A second voyage was undertaken by Frobisher, in search of a N.-W. passage, and gold ore. Nothing discovered.
.....	E.	Edward Fenton was sent out to attempt the N.-W. passage reversed. The voyage was intercepted by enemies.
1578.	E.	Frobisher, with a fleet of 15 ships, proceeded towards the north-west for forming a settlement, and making discoveries. Hatton's Headland, and some other unimportant places, were discovered or visited; but the main objects of the expedition entirely failed. One ship was lost, and ten persons died on the voyage.
1580.	E.	Arthur Pet and Charles Jackman, with two ships, sailed in search of a N.-E. passage. One of the ships passed the Weigats Strait; the other, after wintering in Norway, was never heard of.
1582.	Sp.	An attempt was made to reverse the N.-W. passage by Francisco Gualle: He sailed from Japan 700 leagues E. N. E. to within 200 leagues of California, and then returned.
1583.	E.	An expedition for colonizing, trading, or making discoveries towards the N.-W., was undertaken by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, with five vessels. One vessel, with about 90 men, was lost.
1585.	E.	John Davis, with two small vessels, sailed in search of a N.-W. passage. He discovered or named the Land of Desolation, Mount Raleigh, Cumberland Island, Cumberland Strait, Dier's Cape, Cape Walsingham, Cape of God's Mercy, Exeter Sound, and Totness Road.
1586.	E.	A second voyage towards the N.-W. for trading and discovery, was undertaken by Davis. He saw more of Greenland and Labrador than any former navigator; but made no discovery of moment. One of his vessels, a pinnace of 10 tons, was lost, and all hands.
1587.	E.	Davis embarked on his third voyage for discovery towards the N.-W. On this occasion he discovered Davis' Strait, London Coast, &c., and named Lumley's Inlet, Warwick's Foreland, Cape Chidley, &c.
1588.	Sp.	A pretended voyage, by Maldonado, through a strait called Anian.
1592.	Sp.	Juan de Fuca performed a voyage to the northward along the W. coast of North America, and imagined he discovered a communication with the Atlantic in an easterly direction.
1594.	Du.	An expedition of four ships, under Cornelis Cornelison, William Barentz, &c., proceeded in search of a N.-E. passage. Some of the ships passed forty leagues beyond Weigat's Strait, and Barentz explored the western coast of Nova Zembla.
1595.	Du.	William Barentz sailed along with another expedition of seven ships, intended for trading and discoveries towards the N.-E., which altogether failed.

CHRONOLOGICAL List of Voyages—Continued.

A.D.		
1596.	Du.	Barentz, on a third voyage for discovery towards the N. and E., with two ships, discovered Bear Island, now called Cherie Island, and Spitzbergen. Barentz, with one ship's company, wintered in Nova Zembla; most of his companions got home the next summer in two open boats, but himself and some others died.
.....	Sp.	Sebastiano Vizcaino sailed above 100 leagues to the northward, along the west coast of America. In one place he lost seventeen men.
1598.	F.	The Marquis de la Roche, in a colonizing voyage to the west coast of North America, made some researches.
1602.	Sp.	Vizcaino, in a second voyage to the west coast of America, sailed as high as 42° or 43° north in search of harbours.
.....	E.	George Weymouth, with two vessels, for the discovery of a North-West passage, is said to have sailed 100 leagues to the westward, in a sea nearly corresponding with Hudson's Strait.
1603.	E.	On a voyage towards the north, partly for trading, and partly for discovery, by Stephen Bennet, Bear Island, of Barentz, was visited, and named Cherie Island.
1605.	Da.	James Hall, an Englishman, as pilot, and Gotske Lindenau, a Dane, as Admiral of an expedition of three vessels, intended for the recovery of Lost Greenland and research, gave names to several places in Greenland, but discovered nothing.
1606.	Da.	Hall was employed in a second expedition under Lindenau, of five ships, for research, &c., about the coast of Greenland: nothing of consequence was discovered.
1606.	E.	In a voyage in search of a N.-W. passage, by John Knight, with one small vessel, nothing was discovered: Knight and three of his crew landed on the coast of Labrador, and were never afterwards seen.
1607.	Da.	Hall, in a third voyage, with two ships, in the same direction, only reached Cape Farewell, the crew having mutinied.
.....	E.	Henry Hudson, in a voyage towards the North Pole, with one small vessel only, discovered the E. coast of Greenland, as high as latitude 73°. Young's Cape, Mount of God's Mercy, and Hold with Hope, were positions discovered and named by him: the same voyage he visited Spitzbergen, and sailed to the latitude of about 81°.
1608.	E.	In his second voyage, with one vessel, in search of a N.-E. passage, Hudson landed on Nova Zembla.
1609.	Du.	Hudson, in his third voyage, in the Dutch service, sailed to the eastward of the North Cape, then westerly to Newfoundland, and along the American coast to the southward. The design of this curious navigation is not known.
1610.	E.	Hudson's fourth voyage, in search of a North-West passage, was important. With only one vessel he discovered (?) and passed Hudson's Strait, and discovered Hudson's Bay, where he wintered. The crew of the vessel afterwards mutinied, and forcing Hudson and eight other persons into a boat, left them to perish.
.....	E.	In a voyage for trade and discovery towards the north by Jonas Poole, Horn Sound, Deer Sound, and some other positions in Spitzbergen, were discovered and named. The whole of the country he named Greenland.
1611 or 1614.	Du.	A voyage by a ship belonging to Holland, is said to have been made about this time, in which a distance of 100 leagues to the eastward of Nova Zembla was accomplished (?).
1611.	Du.	The island of Jan Mayen is stated to have been discovered in this year, by the person whose name it bears: it is probable, however, that the discovery was not made until a year or two later.
.....	E.	A voyage towards the north, with two vessels, the principal object of which was to attempt the whale fishery, was undertaken by Jonas Poole; he sailed to latitude 80° N. and also the S.-W., from thence until he was 125 leagues to the westward of Cherie Island. Both ships were lost, but the crews were saved. Great part of the west coast of Spitzbergen was examined, and some bays discovered.
1611 to 1620	E.	Our whale-fishers, in their early voyages, had generally a discovery-vessel along with them. Their researches about the coast were productive of several discoveries, among which, besides bays, harbours and headlands, were Hope, Bear, Abbot's, Edge's, Scott's, Wester, Heling, Sir Thomas Smith's, and various other islands.
1612.	E.	Sir Thomas Button, with two ships, sailed in search of a N.-W. passage by the way of Hudson's Bay. He discovered Nelson's River, Southampton Island, Mancel's Island, &c., and gave names to several remarkable headlands.
.....	E.	James Hall embarked towards the N. W. for the discovery of a passage or treasure, being his fourth voyage, and was killed by an Esquimaux. Cockin Sound discovered.
1614.	E.	Captain Gibbons, in attempting to find a N.-W. passage, got beset, and spent the season in a bay in Labrador; this place is said to have been named in derision "Gibbons his Hole."
.....	E.	Robert Fotherby, having along with him the celebrated Baffin, attempted discoveries in the north and about Spitzbergen, but nothing of consequence was accomplished.
1615.	E.	Robert Bylot, with Baffin as mate, attempted the finding of a N.-W. passage. Discovered Savage Islands, Mill Island, &c., about Hudson's Bay and Strait.

CHRONOLOGICAL List of Voyages—*Continued.*

A.D.		
1616.	E.	William Baffin, appointed as pilot to a small vessel, of which Bylot was master, in searching for a N.-W. passage, discovered and circumnavigated the bay bearing his name. Among other discoveries in this bay that are enumerated, are Women's Islands, Horn Sound, Sir Dudley Digges' Cape, Wostenholm Sound, Whale Sound, Hakluyt's Island, Sir Thomas Smith's Sound, Carey's Islands, Alderman Jones' Sound, Sir James Lancaster's Sound, &c.
1617.	E.	Wiches Land, afterwards named by the Dutch Ryke Yse's Islands, discovered by one of the English whale fishers.
1619.	Da.	Two vessels, under the direction of Jens Munk, were sent out for the discovery of a N.-W. passage. They wintered in Hudson's Bay, where all the people, sixty-four in number, excepting Munk and two others, are stated to have died of the scurvy. These three accomplished their passage home in the smaller vessel.
1620?.	E.	In a voyage towards the N.-W., by William Hawkbridge, considerable researches in Hudson's Bay appear to have been made, but nothing was discovered. The year in which this voyage was made, and the ships employed in it, are uncertain.
1631.	E.	A considerable exploration of Hudson's Bay was made by Luke Fox, in which names were given to various islands, promontories and bays. Among the islands he named Sir Thomas Rowe's Welcome, Brooke Cobham, Briggs his Mathematics, &c.; among headlands, Cape Maria, Cape Dorchester, King Charles his Promontorie, &c.
.....	En.	A similar route to that taken by Fox, was pursued by Thomas James, who passed the winter in Hudson's Bay, yet discovered nothing.
1636.	Da.	Greenland was visited, in search for treasure, by a vessel or vessels, fitted out by the Danish Greenland Company.
.....	Ru.	The navigation of the Frozen Sea commenced by the Russians, who formed establishments on the banks of the Lena.
1643.	Du.	A voyage in the ships "Castricom" and "Breskes," under the command of Martin Herizoom Van Vriez and H. C. Schaep, was undertaken from Japan towards the north. Between the Island of Ternate, from whence they sailed, and the latitude of 47°, beyond which they navigated, several islands, including perhaps the Kuriles, were discovered.
1646.	R.	The rivers Jana, Indighirsa, Alasei and Kovima, having been discovered within ten years preceding this date, a voyage for trade and research from the Kovima towards the east, the first in this position, was undertaken by Isai Ignatiw, with a party of Promyschleni, under his direction: They traded with the Tchuktchi.
1647.	R.	A second trading voyage, with four kotchcs, from the Kovima towards the east, was attempted under the direction of the Kossak, Semoen Deschnew or Deshneff: This altogether failed.
1648.	R.	Seven kotchcs, from the Kovima, &c., in one of which Semoen Deschnew again sailed, were dispatched towards the east. Six, if not all of these vessels, appear to have been wrecked; but one of them, commanded by Deschnew, previously accomplished the passage, it is supposed, round the great promontory of the Tchuktchi* to the east side of Kamtchatka, and was lost near the River Olutora or Aliutori.
1652.	Da.	An expedition of two ships, under Captain Danell, was sent out for discovery of the east side of Greenland. The east coast, at intervals, was seen from latitude 65°.30' to Cape Farewell, but no landing was effected.
1653.	Da.	A second examination by Danell was undertaken. The east coast was again seen, but only at a distance, from Herjolfsness, latitude 64°, to Cape Farewell.
.....	Da.	Three ships, sent out for the discovery of a N.-E. passage, passed the Weigatz, but discovered nothing.
1654.	Du.	Gale Hamkens Land, on the east coast of Greenland, intimated by the Dutch charts, as having been discovered by a Greenland trader of the same name.
1655.	Du.	The Land of Edam, east side of Greenland, latitude 78°, marked in the Dutch charts as having been discovered.
1660.	Po.	David Melguer, said to have reversed the N.-E. passage. A pretended voyage.
1668.	E.	A voyage into Hudson's Bay, and for discovery towards the N.-W., was performed by Captain Zacchariah Gillam, accompanied by M. de Grosseliez, a Frenchman, by whom the practicability of making an important settlement in this quarter had been suggested. Gillam wintered in Hudson's Bay, and built a small stone fort. The apparent advantages to be derived from settlements, founded on the examinations of this voyage, &c., appear to have led to the formation of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was chartered in the year 1669.
1676.	E.	John Wood and William Flavcs, with two ships, proceeded in search of a N.-E. passage. Wood's ship was wrecked on the west coast of Nova Zembla, and no discovery whatever made.
1696.	R.	Kamtchatka, discovered by land, by a troop of sixteen Kossaks.
1707.	Du.	A country to the N.-E. of Spitzbergen, named Gilles' Land, intimated by the Dutch charts as having been discovered.

* Captain Burney is of opinion, that this voyage might have been accomplished without doubling the promontory, by taking the vessel in pieces, a practice not uncommon with the Russians, and carrying it over a narrow neck of land between the Kovima and the Anadir.

CHRONOLOGICAL List of Voyages—*Continued.*

A.D.		
1712.	R.	Mercurei Wagin, a Cossak, with a party of eleven men, proceeded from the river Jana across a surface of ice, in sledges drawn by dogs, towards the north, and is said to have discovered and landed on a large island. Having suffered great hardships on their return, Wagin, his son, and another Cossak, to whom their difficulties were attributed, were murdered by the rest of the party.
1715.	R.	A remarkable journey from the Jana towards the north, was accomplished by Alexei Markoff. He travelled by means of sledges drawn by dogs, across a frozen sea, as far north, it is supposed, as the 78th degree of latitude, without finding land, and accomplished a journey of about 800 miles in twenty-four days.
1716.	R.	The first voyage from Ochotzk to Kamtchatka was performed by Henry Busch, a native of Hoorn, in North Holland.
1719.	T.	Two vessels, under the direction of James Knight, and commanded by George Barlow and David Vaughan, were sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company, to search for "the Strait of Anian, in order to discover gold, &c., to the northward." Neither of these ships ever returned: Knight and his companions are supposed to have perished at Marble Island in Hudson's Bay.
1721	Da.	The Greenland Company of Bergen established a colony on the west coast of Greenland, of which Hans Egede, the enterprising and zealous missionary, was a member.
1722	E.	A voyage from Churchill River, Hudson's Bay, was undertaken by John Scroggs, in search of Knight. He examined several parts of the bay without success. He does not appear, indeed, to have paid much attention to the original object of the voyage.
1723	Da.	A ship sent out by the Bergen Greenland Company, for reconnoitring Davis' Strait, was lost, and all hands, it is supposed perished.
1724	Da.	Two ships fitted out by the Bergen Company for discovery, one for exploring the west side of Davis' Strait, in the 67th parallel, and the other for examining the east coast of Greenland, effected nothing.
.....	R.	About this time several voyages and journeys were made by the Russians, on and about the Frozen Sea, in search of northern lands, in which several islands were discovered.
1728	R.	Captain Vitus Behring was employed in a voyage from Kamtchatka, for discoveries towards the north, and for ascertaining whether Asia and America were continuous. He sailed as high as 67° 18' N. latitude, having passed the place now called Behring's Strait.
1729	R.	Behring sailed on his second voyage from Kamtchatka, in search of land towards the east. He did not, however, leave the land above 200 versts, and discovered nothing.
.....	Da.	Lieutenant Richard made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the east coast of Greenland, in the parallel of Iceland.
1730 or 1731	R.	A vessel was dispatched under the orders of the Surveyor Gwosdew and Tryphon Krupischew, a Kossak officer, for the purpose of inviting the Tchuktchi to pay tribute; in this voyage the West Coast of America, in the 66th parallel, was discovered.
1734 and 1735	R.	The navigation from Archangel to the West Coast of the peninsula separating the Gulfs of Kama and Obe, was accomplished by Lieutenant Morovieff.
1735	R.	Lieutenant Lassenius sailed from the Lena towards the east, and wintered in the River Charaulack, where 46 out of 52 persons, composing his crew, died of the scurvy.
1735-36	R.	Lieutenant Prontschitscheff sailed from the Lena westward, and after wintering in the Olenec, proceeded to the height of 77° 25', and westward to the Bay of Taimourska.
.....	R.	A voyage from the Lena somewhat to the eastward of the Charaulack, was performed by Dmitri Laptiew.
1737	E.	Two ships equipped by the Hudson's Bay Company, for discoveries in Hudson's Bay and towards the N.-W., appear to have accomplished little or nothing.
1738	R.	The navigation from Archangel towards the east, by the Russians, commenced in 1734, was continued by Lieutenants Mlyagin and Skuratow, and accomplished as far as the Obe.
.....	R.	The voyage from the Obe to the Eniesi was accomplished by Lieutenants Owzen and Koschlew.
1739 and 1740	R.	Lieutenant Laptieff, on his second voyage in the Frozen Sea, sailed from the Lena, wintered in the Indighirsa, and proceeded the next spring to the Kovima, from whence, according to some authors, he crossed the isthmus of the Tchuktchi to the river Anadir, communicating with the sea of Kamtchatka.*
1741	R.	An expedition of two vessels, under Commodore Behring and Captain Tschirikow, was dispatched from Ochotzk in 1740, which, after wintering in Kamtchatka, proceeded towards America, for the purpose of making discoveries about its shores. The ships being separated on the passage, Behring discovered the Continent in latitude 58°.28' and Tschirikow in 55° 36'. The former, after discovering several islands, lost his ship on one of the Aleutians, called Behring's Island, where he died. The latter returned, having lost two boats and their crews on the American coast.

* The combined result of these Russian navigations in the Frozen Sea, is briefly traced in Chap. 1 and 2 of Vol. of Scoresby's "Arctic Regions," 1820.

CHRONOLOGICAL List of Voyages—*Continued.*

A.D.		
1741 and 1742	E.	Some part of the Welcome, in Hudson's Bay, examined by Christopher Middleton and William Moor, with two vessels, after having wintered in Churchill River. The object of the voyage was the discovery of a N.-W. passage.
1743	—	A reward of £20,000 offered by Parliament, for the discovery of a N.-W. passage, by the way of Hudson's Bay. (18th Geo. II. c. 17.)
1746	E.	Two ships, under the command of William Moor and Francis Smith, sent out in search of a N.-W. passage, by the way of Hudson's Bay. The first summer they examined some part of the Welcome, and after wintering in Haye's River, made a good exploration of Wager River, previously supposed to be a strait.
1753	Am.	Captain Charles Swaine, in the schooner "Argo," sailed from Philadelphia for the discovery of a N.-W. passage; but being unable to penetrate through Hudson's Strait, he examined a large extent of the Labrador Coast, from 56°, it is said, to latitude 65°.
1760 to 1763	R.	A most persevering but unsuccessful attempt was made by a Russian merchant of the name of Shalauoff to sail from the Lena round the great Tchutkchi promontory. He first wintered in the Jana, and then twice in the Kovima. He discovered some islands and a bay, being the farthest spot he reached, which has been named Tschaoon Bay.
1761.	E.	A sloop, under the command of Captain Christopher, was sent by the Hudson's Bay Company to explore Chesterfield Inlet in Hudson's Bay, with the expectation that it might be the opening of a N.-W. passage. Christopher is said to have penetrated above 150 miles, and then returned.
1762.	E.	Christopher was again sent out to complete the examination of Chesterfield Inlet, when he traced it by a river into a lake, 24 miles long, and 6 or 7 broad; and across this to the westward into another river, until his further progress, even in boats, was interrupted by fails.
1764.	R.	The indefatigable Shalauoff made a final attempt to pass from the Lena round the Tchutkchi promontory, in which he is supposed to have perished, as neither himself nor any of his companions ever returned.
1769.	Da.	Baron Von Uhlefeld through Hudson's Bay into the Pacific. A pretended voyage.
1669 to 1772.	E.	A journey by Samuel Hearne, after two unsuccessful attempts, accomplished from Prince of Wales Fort, Hudson's Bay, to the Copper-Mine River, supposed to fall into the Northern Ocean.
1772.	A.	A second voyage for the discovery of a N.-W. passage, seems to have been attempted by the Americans; Captain Wilder, in the brig "Diligence," having sailed to latitude 69° 11' with such a design. This vessel was fitted out by means of the subscriptions of some gentlemen of Virginia.
1773.	E.	In a voyage towards the North Pole, with two vessels under the charge of Constantine John Phipps and Skeffington Lutwidge, the latitude of 80° 48' was reached, and some interesting surveys and observations made, but no discoveries.
1775.	Sp.	A voyage for discovery along the west side of North America, made, by order of the Viceroy of Mexico, by Bruno Heceta and others; they reached the latitude of 57° 18' N.
1776.		The reward of £20,000 for the discovery of a N.-W. passage extended, not by the way of Hudson's Bay and in merchant ships only, but to any ships, even those of His Majesty, which, by a former Act, were excluded, and in any northern direction between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans: Also, an award of £5,000 to any ship that should approach within one degree of the North Pole. (16th Geo. III. cap. 6.)
1776.	E.	Richard Pickersgill, in the brig "Lion," was sent to Baffin's Bay for the protection of the whale-fishers, and for the examination of the coasts. He only reached the latitude of 68° 10', and then returned without having accomplished almost anything.
1777	E.	The same vessel was again equipped, under the command of Lieutenant Walter Young, who was ordered to examine Baffin's Bay, and attempt to find a N.-W. passage, with a view, it seems, of meeting Captain Cook, who was expected about the same time to be trying to reverse the same track. But Young, having reached to the height of 72° 42', though so early as the month of June, tacked, and soon after returned home.
1776	E.	The adventurous navigator, James Cook, with two ships under his direction, being appointed to make discoveries towards the reversing of a N.-W. passage, passed Behring's Strait on his third voyage, in the summer of 1778, and discovered or named Cape Prince of Wales, Point Mulgrave, Icy Cape, Cape Lisburne, Cape North, &c., and advanced to the northward as high as latitude 70° 44' N., which limit being unable to pass, he returned to the southward to spend the winter. In one of the Sandwich Islands, Owhyhee, this celebrated character lost his life.
1779	E.	After the death of Captain Cook, a second examination of the icy sea, to the northward of Behring's Strait, was undertaken by Charles Clerke, in which the same two ships reached the latitude of 70° 33', beyond which they were unable to advance on account of ice.
1786 & 1787	Da.	An expedition under Captain Lowenorn and Lieutenant Egede, was sent out from Copenhagen for the recovery of lost Greenland. Several attempts were made to reach the coast about the parallel of 65°, without being able to approach nearer than about 50 miles on account of ice; Lowenorn returned to Denmark in July, and Egede to

CHRONOLOGICAL List of Voyages—Continued.

A.D.		
		Iceland to refit. The latter made another attempt in the month of August, when he reached within 10 miles of the land, and then proceeded to Iceland, where he wintered. The next year, Egede, with two small vessels, one commanded by Lieut. Rothé, made other trials to approach the Greenland coast, but with less success than before, never being able to reach the land within 30 miles.
1787 to 1791	R.	Joseph Billings, an Englishman, was employed in the service of Russia for researches about Behring's Strait and the Tchutkehi Promontory. In 1787, he made a short voyage from the Kovima into the Icy Sea; in 1790, he sailed from Kamtchatka to the Aleutian Islands; and from thence, the same year, he sailed to the Bay of St. Lawrence, on the south side of Cape East, Behring's Strait, where he landed, and traced the coasts to the northward as far as Klutshenie Bay, the eastern side of which is formed by Cape North. From this place he crossed the country towards the west, and arrived at the Kovima in 1791.
1789.	E.	Alexander Mackenzie accomplished a river navigation from Fort Chipewyan, on the south side of the Lake of the Hills, as far as latitude 69° 14', where he was evidently on the borders of the Hyperborean Sea, or near the mouth of a river communicating with it. The river he descended is now named Mackenzie's River.
1789.	Sp.	Two corvettes, under the orders of Malaspina, were sent to the N.-W. of America, to search for a navigable communication from the Pacific to the Atlantic, between the parallels of 53° and 60° N.
1790 to 1792.	E.	Charles Duncan sailed in one of the Hudson's Bay ships, with the view of being furnished with a small vessel on his arrival out, for making investigations towards a N.-W. passage; but, being disappointed both in the vessel and crew provided for him, he returned to England without attempting anything. The following year he proceeded on the adventure towards the N.-W. in a small vessel fitted out of London; wintered in Hudson's Bay, then made some slight examination of Chesterfield's Inlet, and again returned to a port in the Bay to winter. After these failures or disappointments, nothing else by him was attempted.
1791 to 1795.	E.	Two vessels, under the command of George Vancouver, were sent out to the west coast of North America, partly for receiving back some territories which had been seized by the Spaniards, and partly for discovery in regard of a navigable communication from the Pacific to the Atlantic, between the parallels of 30° and 60° N. The whole of the west coast was accordingly traced from latitude 30° to the head of Cook's Inlet, in about 61° 18'. In this laborious investigation, Vancouver sailed almost 1,000 miles in channels, in some places very contracted, between ranges of islands and the main. The non-existence of a passage through the continent, within the limits prescribed, was well established.
1805 to 1809.	R.	Several islands to the northward of that part of Russia, included between the Jana and the Kovima, were discovered in different brief northern expeditions, among which was an extensive tract of country, now called New Siberia.
1815 to 1818.	R.	Lieutenant Kotzebue, in a small vessel called the "Rurick," was employed for making discoveries to the northward of Behring's Strait on the side of America. He passed Behring's Strait in 1816, and after some little time spent in research, returned to the southward to winter. The next summer, Kotzebue proceeded again towards the north; but having met with a personal accident, was obliged to bear up homeward, after reaching the mouth of Behring's Strait.
1818.	E.	John Ross and William Edward Parry, proceeded with two well equipped ships, for the discovery of a N.-W. passage. They circumnavigated Baffin's Bay, proved the non-existence of Cumberland Island, discovered some part of the west coast that was not seen by Baffin, and gave names to numerous positions in the course of their navigation.
1818.	E.	David Buchan and John Franklin, with two ships, undertook a voyage for discovery towards the North Pole. One of the vessels received damage in the best part of the season, and occasioned, it is said, the return of the expedition before that research had been made which was intended.
1818 & 1819.	E.	Rewards to navigators, for advancing to latitude 83° N. and to longitude 110° W., within the Arctic circle, with a progressive increase of premiums for sailing still nearer to the North Pole, and making further advances in the discovery of a N.W. passage, permitted by Act of Parliament, and fixed by an Order in Council. Act 58th Geo. III., c. 20, and <i>London Gazette</i> , 23rd March, 1819.
1819.	E.	William Edward Parry was again dispatched for discoveries towards the N.W. with two vessels under his direction. The issue not yet known.
1819-20-21-22	E.	Sir John Franklin's first expedition with Dr. Richardson, from Gravesend, England, 23rd May, 1819, to York Factory, Hudson's Bay, which he left 30th August, 1819; thence overland by chain of rivers and lakes, to Athabasca Lake, Great Slave Lake, Yellow Knife and Copper-Mine Rivers, and thence Eastward on the Polar Sea to Cape Turnagain, latitude 68° 18' 50" N., longitude 109° 25' W., which was reached 18th August, 1821. During the return journey, 22nd August to 2nd November, 1821, from Polar Sea to Fort Enterprise, latitude 64° N., longitude 112° 30' W., the party suffered greatly from cold and starvation; 1 man was lost, 4 died, and 5 were murdered on the way, by one of the guides.

CHRONOLOGICAL List of Voyages—*Continued.*

A.D.		
		Franklin, who was accompanied by Dr. Richardson and Hepburn, returned to York Factory 14th June, 1822, and thence to England.
1825-26-27.	E.	Franklin's second expedition with Dr. Richardson, from New York to Fort William; thence <i>via</i> Lake Winnipeg, Cumberland House and chain of lakes to the River Mackenzie; thence down this river to the Polar Sea and along its east and west coasts. They reached Garry Island, at mouth of the Mackenzie towards latitude 69°, longitude 136°, — in August, 1825, returned to Fort Franklin, Great Bear Lake and spent the winter there; during the following year, they again descended, 24th June to 7th July, to the mouth of the Mackenzie. Here they separated; Franklin proceeded, on the Polar Sea, with 2 boats and 8 men each, to Ice Reef, latitude 70° 26' and longitude 148° 52', Westward, where he arrived 17th August. Dr Richardson with 2 boats and 6 men each, proceeded eastward to the mouth of the Copper-Mine River, in latitude 67° 47' 50" and longitude 115° 49' 33"; he thence ascended this river a distance of about 60 miles and went overland to Fort Confidence at N.-E. or upper end of Great Bear Lake; he continued thence by canoe and by boat down to Fort Franklin at the lower or east end of the lake, where he arrived on the 1st September, having coasted 318 miles along the shore, the distance in a direct line being about 175 statute miles. Franklin returned by the Mackenzie and reached the same Fort on the 21st of the same month. They returned to England in 1827.
1845-46-47.	E.	Franklin's third, last and fatal expedition, <i>via</i> Davis Strait, Baffin Sea, Lancaster Sound, Beechey Island, Wellington Channel up to head of Grinnell Land, latitude 77° N., and about 97° of longitude W.; thence down channel along east side of Bathurst Island and west side of Cornwallis Island; thence down Peel Sound to Boothia Felix and King William's Island, in search of a passage to Behring Sea and the Pacific Ocean, with two ships the "Erebus" and "Terror." From a record found in a cairn near the head of King William's Island, in May, 1859, by Lieut. W. R. Hobson, under McClintock, it appears that the latter died 11th June, 1847, at which time the total loss by deaths had been 9 officers and 15 men, out of a party of 105 who had landed there 22nd April, 1847, their vessels having been beset by ice since 12th September, 1846. This document was dated 25th April, 1848, and signed by Captain F. R. M. Crozier of the "Terror," and Captain James Fitzjames of the "Erebus." They added a note stating that they would start next day for Back's Fish River. For details see Captain McClintock's narrative respecting Franklin's discoveries and his own, published in London, 1859. For further details respecting Franklin's three expeditions, see Part IV.
31st Aug., 1875.	E.	Capt. George Nares with the "Alert" and "Discovery" reached latitude 82° 25' N., longitude 61° 30' W. The "Alert" was moored near Cape Sheridan, Floeberg Beach, the highest latitude ever attained by any vessel.
27th Sept., 1875.	E.	Lieut. Aldrich of Nares' expedition, made a sledge journey on the Polar Sea to latitude 83° 7', longitude 63° 5'; he saw Cape Columbia, longitude 87° 30' W.
12th May, 1876.	E.	Commander Markham and Lieut. Parr of Nares' expedition, planted the British Flag on the Polar Sea, latitude 83° 20' 26" N., longitude 63° 5' W.
18th May, 1876.	E.	Lieut. Aldrich, sledge journey to Cape Alert near Cape Alfred Ernest, Grinnell Land, westward along the Polar Sea, latitude 82° 16", longitude 85° 33'.
21st May, 1876.	E.	Lieut. L. A. Beaumont, Nares' expedition, sledge journey to Sherard Osborn Fiord, latitude 82° 20' N., longitude 50° 54' W.
3th June, 1881.	U.S.	Lieut. Com. George W. De Long's expedition of 33 persons reached latitude 77° 15' N., longitude 155 E., on the Polar Sea, westward of Bennett Island and northward of Siberia. His vessel the "Jeannette" was crushed by ice. De Long and his party travelled across the floating and creviced ice with sledges and boats to the mouth of the River Lena, Siberia, which 23 of the party reached 12th and 17th Sept., 1881, the others having been lost at sea; 21 of the party died from exhaustion and starvation. Only 12 survived; the remains of the deceased were sent to the United States.
13th May. 1882.		Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely's expedition. His second Lieut. J. B. Lockwood and Sergeant D. L. Brainard reached the furthest point ever reached by man, at Lockwood Island, latitude 83° 24' N., longitude 40° 46' W., by traversing the ice of the Polar Sea with a sledge. Greely sailed from St. John, Newfoundland, 7th July, 1881, with 22 persons; he engaged 2 Eskimos on the way, which made a party of 25 in all. He reached Discovery Harbour in Franklin's Bay, 11th August, and there established Fort Conger, as his headquarters. Greely wintered there in 1881-82; on 9th August, 1883, he abandoned Fort Conger where he left all his books and proceeded southward to Baird Inlet which he reached 29th September, after being adrift for thirty days in the midst of the ice floes of Smith's Sound. His permanent camp was established at Cape Sabine 21st October, 1883.

CHRONOLOGICAL List of Voyages—*Concluded.*

A.D.	U.S.	He was rescued there, 22nd June, 1884, by the "Thetis" and "Bear." Out of the entire party of 25, there remained 7 alive; 16 had died of starvation, 1 was drowned whilst sealing to procure food for his companions and 1 had been shot by Greely's orders for robbing the provisions on which the others relied for their sustenance. Out of the 18 deceased, 6 had been partly eaten, 5 had been swept away from their graves into the Sea, and 1 was drowned. Twelve bodies of the dead were recovered and brought on board of the two vessels. One Eskimo was buried at Disco.
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NOTE—The above record of "Voyages of Discovery in the North" from 861 A.D. to 1819 A.D. has been taken from pages 54 to 71 inclusive, of the Appendix to the 1st Volume of the Arctic Regions by W. Scoresby, Jun., F. R. S. E., printed in Edinburgh, 1820.
The remainder subsequent to 1819 has been extracted from the narratives of the respective voyages.

EXPEDITIONS for the Relief of Sir John Franklin.
1. FROM THE WEST THROUGH BEHRING STRAIT.

Year.	Vessels.	Commanders.
1848-52.....	Plover	Commander Moore and Captain Maguire.
1848-49.....	Herald	Captain Kellett.
1850-55.....	Enterprise.....	do Collinson.
	Investigator	Commander McClure.

2. FROM THE EAST THROUGH BAFFIN SEA.

1848-49	Enterprise	Sir J. C. Ross.
	Investigator	Captain Bird.
1850-51.....	Lady Franklin	do Pennv.
	Sophia	do Stewart.
	Resolute.....	do Austin.
	Assistance.....	do Ommaney.
	Pioneer.....	Lieutenant Osborn.
	Intrepid.....	do Cator.
	Advance.....	do d'Haven, U.S.N.
	Rescue	Master Griffin, U.S.N.
1852-54.....	Assistance	Sir E. Belcher.
	Resolute.....	Capt. Kellett.
	Pioneer.....	Lieutenant Osborn.
	Intrepid.....	do McClintock.
	North Star.....	Captain Bullen.
1853.....	Phoenix	Commander Inglefield.
	Breadalbane	Lieutenant Fawcner.
1853-58.....	Advance	Dr. Kane, U.S.N.
1854.....	Phoenix	Commander Inglefield.
	Talbot.....	do Jenkins.
1855.....	Release	Lieutenant Hartesteen, U.S.N.
	Arctic	do Simmes, U.S.N.
1857-59.....	Fox.....	Captain McClintock.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER DeLONG'S EXPEDITION.

The United States steamer "Jeannette," Lieut. Com. George W. DeLong, sailed from San Francisco 8th June, 1879; afterwards from St. Michael's, Alaska, by the Strait of Behring and reached Lat. 77° 15' north by Long. 155 east, where she was crushed in by ice, 13th June, 1881. DeLong and his party succeeded to land at the mouth of the Delta of the Lena, 12th and 17th September, 1881. G. W. Melville and 11 others were the only survivors out of an entire party of 33, of whom 10 perished at sea before reaching the Lena. The remains of De Long and 10 of his companions were found 23rd March, 1882, and interred in the United States, 22d February, 1884.

GREELY'S EXPEDITION.

July 7, 1881.—Left St. John's, Nfld., with a party of 23 men; afterwards shipped two Eskimo's at Upernivik.

July 16, 1881.—He reached Godhavn.

July 23, 1881.—He reached Upernivik.

August 12, 1881.—He reached Discovery Bay.

The steamer "Proteus" after having landed Greely and his party at Discovery Bay, left, 25th August, to return to St. John's, Nfld.

Greely wintered in 1881-82 at Fort Conger.

August 9, 1883.—Greely abandoned Discovery Bay and arrived at Cape Sabine, 6th October, 1883.

He wintered in 1883 at Cape Sabine.

The extreme point reached by Lieut. A. W. Greely's sledge expedition was $83^{\circ} 24'$ north, which is the highest latitude attained by man, and was named "Lockwood Island," in honor of Lieut. J. B. Lockwood, the officer in charge of the party who reached there on 13th May, 1882, at $40^{\circ} 46'$ west longitude, with Sergt. Brainard and the Eskimo, Christiansen.

EXPEDITION FOR THE RESCUE OF GREELY, 1882-84.

1. 1882.—Steamer "Neptune" left St. John 8th July, 1882, and reached Cape Hawks, 10th August, but was obliged to return to St. John's, Nfld.

2. 1883.—Steamer "Proteus," which had been chartered for Greely's scientific expedition in 1881, was chosen by the Relief Party of 1883. She sank near Cape Albert, 23rd July, the Relief Party succeeding to land at Cape Sabine which was abandoned to retreat on Upernivik, where they found the steamship "Yantic" stationed. The "Yantic" left immediately with the Relief Party and reached St. John's, 13th September, 1883.

3. 1884.—Steamers "Thetis" and "Bear" sailed from St. John's, 12th May, for Cape Sabine. They left Cape Sabine, 23rd June, 1884, with Greely and six other survivors and the remains of twelve of the explorers, and arrived at St. John's, 16th July, 1884. One Eskimo was buried on the way at Disco.

TEMPERATURE FAHRENHEIT

OBSERVED 1882, DURING GREELY'S EXPEDITION.

April 27, 1882.—At Cape Bryant, Lincoln Sea.....	—	14·0
May 5, 1882.—At Cape Britannia ".....	+	2·0
May 13, 1882.—At Lockwood Island ".....	+	14·0
June 29, 1882.—Highest in the shade, near Fort Conger	+	74
June, July, August, 1882.—Mean at do ...	+	26·3
July, 1882.—Mean at do ...	+	30·0
Feb. 3, 1882.—Lowest at do ...	—	62·2
Feb. 3, 1882.—Mean at do ...	—	52·9
Feb. 3, 1882.—Highest at do ...	—	44·1

Game found by Greely, August 12, 1881, to July 1883, north of latitude 81° N. :—

Ice-bears, wolves, foxes, musk-oxen, ermines, hares, walrus, seals, salmon, lemmings, ducks, geese, gulls, ravens, owls, ptarmigans, skuars, sand-pipers, sanderlings, etc.

NOTE—Greely states that alcohol thermometers cannot always be relied upon for temperatures below 60 Fahrenheit.

ADDENDA

TO

CANADA FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC AND ARCTIC OCEANS,

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS

AND

VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY.

NAUTICAL AND STATUTE MILES

CORRESPONDING TO

A DEGREE OF LONGITUDE AT THE VARIOUS LATITUDES

AND THE

DEFINITION THEREOF.

Date Due

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